The present municipal authorities are to con- MUST GIVE UP THEIR ARMS. tinue in control of the city until the Spanish troops are embarked. The Spanish troops from other points are to be embarked at the nearest

Refugees are to return to their homes, but not until the sanction of Madrid is received, and the same applies to the removal of the obstruc-

tions at the mouth of the harbor. RED CROSS TO ENTER THE CITY

Pending this, however, Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross agents, with supplies, are to be allowed to enter the city over the line of the

Juragua Railroad. The water-main which was cut is to be repaired to-day.

No Cubans are to be allowed to enter the city. All the artillery and the batteries at the harbor entrance are to be left intact, and we are to obtain possession of the gunboat in the

But pending the sanction of Madrid everything is at a standstill, and as a result the troops on both sides remain in the trenches.

While there is only a remote chance of the Government at Madrid upsetting everything at the last moment, such a course is still recognized as a possibility. However, the plans are being perfected as though the campaign were over. General Shafter's headquarters are to be moved, probably to-day, to the high ground north of the city, where the whole American evacuated, pending possibility of its embarkation for Porto Rico.

The troops which were landed at Siboney, but which were not brought up, are to be sent back on board the transports immediately.

Which American troops will remain here as a garrison, and their number, has not yet been decided on. There is some talk of garrisoning Santiago with several regiments from the Southern States, which are understood to be at sea at present.

The condition of the city of Santiage is said to be dreadful, with filth and stench everywhere. There is much sickness among the Spanish soldiers, due to had and insufficient food, and there are many yellow fever cases in the hos-

The American Commissioners have just gone in to meet the Spanish Commissioners.

DANGERS OF THE HURRICANE SEASON.

Washington, July 16.-Luckily for the Navy. Santiago has capitulated just on the eve of the hurricane scason in the West Indies. The big battle-ships are able to go through this weather with discomfort, but the smaller blockade boats will find the task of continuing the blockade fraught with positive danger. It is, however, the int ution at any cost to tighten the lines of blockade, particularly at those ports connected with Havana by rail. The surrender of the eastern end of the island to the United States will afford some ports of refuge for the naval vessels in case of absolute need.

WARM PRAISE FOR GENERAL ALGER.

Washington, July 16.-Secretary Alger has been receiving a number of congratulatory letters and telegrams, called forth by the captury of Santiago. One of these is from a man who filled one of the leading commands in the Federal Army during the War of the Rebellion, and who has since never lost interest in or failed to keep in touch with military affairs. This officer, in the course of some general observations upon the features of the campaign so far developed, says:

You have shown the world what American staff departments, under a head of great executive ability, can create in an emergency. It is difficult to create an army, equip it and move it, and it requires a peculiar kind of ability. You know in European armic, the of ability. You know in European armies when they have undertaken to create as well as move they have failed. They have required years of preparation, so that when they had war all the staff had to do was to move the army. A very casy matter. easy matter.

SAGASTA AND SANTIAGO.

Madrid, July 16. Senor Sagasta declares that he is wholly without information from Santiago ewing to the interruption of cable communication between Spain and Cuba.

SUPPLIES ON THE HARVARD. Boston, July 16 .- Sherman Hoar, of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, this morning rereived a telegram from the Secretary of the Navy. saying that the cruiser Harvard now at Ports mouth, would take supplies from the association back to Santiago.

back to Santiago.
Secretary Hayes, Mr. Hoar and Miss Clement, of the Women's Supply Committee, at once began [preparations to ship about a ton of medical and hospital stores to Portsmouth on Monday.

AMERICA TO GOVERN SANTIAGO.

Washington, July 16.-It is the present intention of the authorities here to maintain a military government at Santiago, regardless of hints from Cuban sources that they are prepared to undertake the administration there. It is believed that the United States is under moral obligation to the world to see to it that nothing but a highly civilized government shall be set up in Cuba, wherefore the authorities here are disposed to be extremely cautious and to make full test of the capacity of the Cubans before intrusting the lives and property of the people of Santiago to their care.

SUPPLIES REACHED GOMEZ.

Washington, July 16 .- Official information has been received here of the complete success of the second expedition which recently left Tampa, with stores and supplies of arms for General Gomez. This expedition landed on the Powers southern coast of Cuba, and was the first in which the United States Government has been able to get communication with General Gomez's army. This expedition was prepared under the direction of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, who from this end supervised all the arrangements for carrying it into effect. Two vessels were employed, the Florida and the Fanita. They had on board supplies for General Gomez, and arms and ammunition to equip his soldiers for the campaign ahead. They also carried two troops of United States cavalry in command of Lieutenant Johnson, of the 10th Regiment, and a special representative of the Military Information Division of the War Department, who was instructed to obtain all the information possible regarding Genera Gomez's troops, and the country in which they are operating. Upon their departure from the southern coast. Mr. Meiklejohn is informed, the southern coast. Mr. Settleson is structured to officer in charge received an important message from General Gomez to the Secretary of War

That Tired Feeling

is just as surely due to thin, impure, sluggish, lifeless blood, as scrofula, salt rheum, or other "blood disease," and it is just as surely and quickly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, nature's true tonic and blood vitalizer. To give you a good appetite, tone your stomach, steady your nerves, and make you "fighting strong." there's nothing like

Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine.

RIFLES TAKEN FROM TORAL'S SOLDIERS WILL NOT BE RETURNED TO SPAIN.

Washington, July 16 .- The arms surrendered by the Spanish soldiers at Santiago to General Shafter will be kept by the United States Gov- | cent commander of the Spanish squadron, which ernment. This conclusion, reached late this afternoon by the President and Secretary Alger. was made public by the latter, as he left his office after 6 o'clock to-night for his home. "All those who have arms will turn them over to this Government. This is final."

for information on the subject. "And," he afternoon. Her black hull was sighted by the added, in response to further inquiries, and to clear any doubt that might exist on the subject, "the rifles will not be returned to Spain."

time when Secretary Alger's emphatic state- seeing the Spanlards. ment disposed of all doubt on the matter, it was thought in some quarters that considera- flew signals for the Government tug Standish. tion might be given to the appeal made by General Toral, in behalf of his men, that they be allowed to keep their arms. In fact, it was | The tug put out at once. About 4 o'clock she said by a high Department official that the tied up to the starboard side of the St. Louis, President would await the recommendations of and for nearly an hour there was a transfer of the United States Commissioners to the surrender on this subject before disposing of the question, and, also, especially as General Toral had telegraphed the Department that it was understood the United States Commissioners officers of the St. Louis. He were a black derby would recommend that the Spanish soldiers re- | hat and the dark clothes of a civilian. On his turn to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended. This decision of the President applies alike to those Spanish soldiers who have not been engaged with the United States troops, Army will be encamped after Santiago is as well as to those who have been participants in the recent battles.

TOTAL LOSSES IN THE CAMPAIGN.

General Shafter's Headquarters, July 16, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 15, 3:30 p. m.-The final report of casualties in the Army since it landed in Cuba three weeks ago has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1.914 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The killed number 246, of whom 21 were officers; wounded, 1,584, of whom 98 were officers, and missing, 84, of whom none were officers. Of the wounded only 68 have died.

Colonel Pope, the Surgeon-in-Chief, says this is a remarkable small number of fatalities. considering the large number of wounded. In the field hospitals there has been a remarkably small number of septic wounds, and only two cases of gangrene have developed, one of which resulted fatally.

GOVERNMENT CABLE FINISHED.

Playa del Este, July 15 (Delayed in transmission).—The Signal Service cable-boat completed the laying of the cable to-day between Balquiri and Guantanamo Bay. The French cable tween Guantanamo Bay and Santiago de Cuba will be at once reconnected and turned over to the company. The Government will use its own cable for business between these two points.

PICKED UP SANTIAGO CABLE

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 14, via Playa de Este, July 15 (Delayed in transmission). The last cable from Santiago de Cuba was caught this afternoon by the anchor of the Massachu setts, near Aguadores, just as the surrender of Santiago was announced. The finding of the LANDING ON SEAVEY'S ISLAND cable was accidental. It has been decided to buoy the cable for future use, and not to cut it.

TO REMOVE FRENCH SUBJECTS

Playa del Este, Cuba, July 16.- A steam launch from the Spanish gunboat Sandoval came dowr, the bay this afternoon flying the French flag. The French Consul at Guantaname was on board, as was also the Spanish Bishop of the Catholic church at Guantanamo They held a conference with Commander Mc. Calla relative to the removal of indigent French subjects from Guantanamo to the French cruiser new in the harbor. Their request was refused until the number of persons to be removed was definitely known.

The French Consul said that there had been absolutely no communication at Guantanamo greatly surprised to hear of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet and the surrender of Santiago. The latter news and the terms of the surrender, involving the Guantanama forces will be communicated to the Spaniards at once.

IMMUNES TO GARRISON SANTIAGO.

of Berlin, secured by the Government for a transport ship, has left New-York for New-Orleans. There she will take on the two reg! ments of immunes which, it is understood, are to do permanent garrison duty at Santiago.

WAR AND FEELINGS OF NATIONS.

London, July 16.-The Vienna correspondent of "The Times," discussing the Hirpano-American situation at considerable length, remarks: "It is a favorable circumstance that the war seems to have diminished rather than increased the estrangement of the two peoples. The Americans have a greater respect for the Spanlards, and their considerate conduct and frank, cordial recognition of Spanish callantry has created a good impression in Spain and Austria. It is noticeable also that public feeling in America is much calmer than it was, and it is believed that the United States will not insist upon severe conditions or exorbitant indemnity.

"Spain has everything to gain by hastening peace. Should Commodore Watson's squadron secure a footing in the Canaries, the situation would be greatly complicated, while the longer the American forces remain in Cuba and the Philippines, the more familiar the Americans will become with the idea of colonial expansion and the less inclined to surrender their hold upon an acquisition whose value is being emphasized by the covetous glances of European

"It is believed here, however, that the Pow ers would not actively interfere to prevent American annexation of the Philippines, be cause Great Britain would not co-operate."

THE ANTONIO LOPEZ DESTROYED.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 16.-The United States cruiser New-Orleans to-day completely destroyed the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez, whose captain recently ran his vessel ashore at Salinas, near San Juan de Porto Rico, upon being chased by two American vessels while attempting to enter San Juan with a cargo of provisions and war material.

The Porto Rican blockade is being keenly felt at San Juan, and the refugees are overcrowding the accommodations there.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ALLEN'S VISIT. In the course of the visit of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, C. H. Allen, to the city, he made an inspection of the United States steamship New-Hampshire, and later, accompanied by Lieutenant-Commander J. W. Miller and Lieutenant R. P. Forshew, boarded the United States steamship Elfrida. Lieutenant Orlapp, who is in command, took the party down the Bay to inspect the inne-fields. At Tompkinsville the party boarded the Nahant and proceeded to the Narrows and the Swash Channel, where the Alleen, Lieutenant Addicks commanding, and the Huntress, Lieutenant Parker commanding, were found at their stations. In the Lower Bay the Free Lance, Lieutenant Stayton commanding, and the Enquirer, Lieutenant Stayton commanding, were stationed.

While the return trip was being made the party had an opportunity of observing the difficulties which result when many vessels try to get through the channel at the Narrows at once. The forts were obliged to fire ahead of two steamers in order to clear the channel. Hampshire, and later, accompanied by Lieutenant-

to clear the channel.

Mr. Allen expressed himself as being impressed with the importance of the work of the patrol fleet and the excellence of its performance. All of the patrol vessels save one which were at the Navy Yard for repairs last Sunday are now at

CERVERA AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE SPANISH ADMIRAL AND HIS FEL-

LOW-OFFICERS OCCUPY A NAVAL ACADEMY BUILDING.

Annapolis, July 16 .- Admiral Cervera the rewas destroyed off Santiago, and about forty other Spanish officers came to this city to-day and are now prisoners of war within the historic precincts of the United States Naval Acad-

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis brought the These were the Secretary's words when asked foreign visitors up the Chesapeake Bay this tugs off Annapolis at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately a fleet of small craft that had been waiting outside the city since early morn-This decision, no doubt, already has been ing put on all steam, and a half-hour later were communicated to General Shafter. Up to the surrounding the great cruiser in the hope of

Soon after she came to anchor the St. Louis which had been tied to the wharf at Annapolis with her fires up since 3 o'clock this morning. baggage and bundles between the two vessels. Then three wounded Spanish officers were slung down to the Standish in litters.

Admiral Cervera took courteous leave of the left arm he carried a brown overcoat.

Immediately following him were the recent Governor of Santiago, also an old man, in civilian's clothes; Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya, and the rest of the Spanish officers. A few of them were dressed in the Spanish uniform, but most of them were duck uniforms that had been furnished them by the Ameri-

Cans.

Chairs had been provided in the rear of the tug for the accommodation of the prisoners, and here they sat while the tug steamed up to the quaint old city of Annapolis. At the wharf Commander Edwin White, with a detach ment of United States marines, was awaiting their coming. He received the Admiral in person, and escorted him to the superintendent's

Commander White, Admiral Cervera and his son then drove to the residence of Admiral McNair, the superintendent of the Naval Academy. After an exchange of courtesies, Admiral McNair explained to the prisoners the arrangements that had been made for their comfort. Admiral Cervers was then escorted to his quarters, a plain brick structure of three stories in what is known as Buchanan Row, has been well furnished, and is in all particulars the same as the houses occupied by naval offiers on guard at the Academy.

Soon after their arrival, which was at 5.30 o'clock, dinner was served for the Admiral and his staff in their own quarters. The other officers signed the parole and were conducted to quarters in Stribling Row, which is used by the cadets in term time for dormitories. They spent the evening after dinner in strolling about the grounds.

All will attend St. Mary's Catholic Church to morrow. The Naval Academy yard, where the officers are quartered, is carefully guarded, and but few civilians are allowed to enter.

CONDITION OF THE SPANISH PRISONERS IMPROVED FOUR DEATHS.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 16. Four deaths of curred in the night among the Spanish prisoners now at this port, two men having died on Seavey's Island and two on board the United States cruiser Harvard, which reached here from Santiago vesterday, bringing 1,008 captives, nearly half of whom were reported sick One of the deaths on the vessel was due to malarial fever, and the other to heart disease One of the men who died on the Island was an apothecary on one of Admiral Cervera's shins He was a victim of paralysis. The other died from wounds. The condition of those on board the Harvard was reported as being much better

to-day. proceedings were not carried out along the lines. then laid down as after consultation it was decided by those in charge that less confusion as they left the cruiser, instead of being enrolled after they were landed on Seavey's Isl-Washington, July 16.—The large steamer City | and. This was done, and caused much delay.

No attempt was made to-day to land the sick bay patients. Those who went ashore numbered 850. The sick will be taken off to-morrow

Dr. Towie, the port physician, went aboard the cruiser before the operations of the day begun. He found satisfactory improvement among the prisoners. After a visit to the sick av Dr. Towle reported that the change from Southern to Northern waters seemed to have had a decidedly beneficial effect upon the ma-jority of the prisoners. No new cases of ill-mass had developed, and the fourscore patients dangerous list yesterday were doing day, with only two exceptions. sell to-day.

IN THE PRISON CAMP. The crew of the Almirante Oquendo

the first transferred to the barge for Seavey's Island. As each man passed his name, with other statistics required, was recorded. Four hundred and thirty-six men were included in the muster of the Oquendo. It was nearly noon when the last man was enrolled, and at 12.10 o'clock the barge reached Seavey's Island, and those on board began to go ashore. The landing was soon accomplished. The quarters in the prison camp were ready for the

new arrivals last night, and the prisoners nickly made themselves comfortable. The prison guard now numbers 220 men, and 50 more are on their way to Portsmouth from different places to join the forces.

Workmen were busily engaged on the hospital additions, and the several buildings now

under way show good progress. It is expected that ample accommodations will be ready when the sick are brought ashore from the Harvard to-morrow afternoon. A plot has been staked out on the island for a burial ground, and the out on the Island for a burtal ground, and the two patients who died at the hospital in the night were buried there with the usual honors.

Two Spanish chapiains and two doctors who are among the prisoners have been paroled by Secretary Long, and will have the liberty of Portsmouth and Seavey's Island.

THE MUTINY ON THE HARVARD.

A more detailed account of the mutiny which occurred on board the vessel just before she sailed from Santiago was obtained to-day. most important fact appears to be that the Spaniards wanted to get at the stores of the 9th Massachusetts Regiment, which went to Santiago on board the Harvard. Part of the troops had been landed, but a detail had been left to guard the stores and ammunition. It has not been made clear in any story that

has been heard whether the prisoners made a rush for the stores, or whether they threatened to do so and the guard of the 9th railled, but at any rate there was a clash between the Spaniards and the Massachusetts men, in the face of the marine guard, who had the prisoners in charge. The captain of the guard on seeing the danger of the outbreak ordered his men to fire and the marines obeyed, killing six and wounding a dozen of the rioters.

The last bargeload of Spaniards from the Harvard was landed just before 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Washington, July 16 .- Secretary Long has decided that Admiral Cervers may secure a parole if certain details can be arranged and he wishes to do so. The Admiral is expected with his fellow-officers and prisoners at An-

napolis te-night.

CERVERA MAY BE PAROLED.

NEWARK'S FIGHTING PRIEST. TOSTAMPOUTYELLOW FEVER

CHAPLAIN GALLOUPE TELLS OF THE BATTLE AT SANTIAGO.

The Rev. Dwight Gailoupe, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at High and Market Newark, who is known as "the silver-tongued orator of Newark," and who went to the front as the chaplain of the 2th United States Regulars. as seen at his home, at Market and Grove sts., Newark, yesterday. He was wounded in the batbefore Santiago, and returned home Friday night. A shell burst in front of him, and an immense clod of earth, which he estimates weighed several hundred pounds, struck him. Some of the earth was buried in his chest. His right arm is of no use temporarily, and his right leg cannot be used. His body is black and blue, and he has morrhages as a result of his injuries. The Rev. Mr. Galloupe is in a critical condition, and it was in a feeble voice that he spoke yesterday. eyes were glassy, his cheeks hollow, and it was vident that he was suffering intensely. He said: HOW THE CHAPLAIN WAS WOUNDED.

Two days before the battle, which occurred on July 1. I was half a mile from the head of the firing line, and attending to my duties as chapiain of the oth Regiment, when I was stricken by sunstroke This necessitated my removal to the hospital at Siloney, which was eight miles away. On July 1, while lying on a cet in the hospital, word was received that the battle was on. I determined to go to the front and attend to the wounded of my regiment. Permission was not given me, and while surgeon had his attention attracted in another direction I slipped out of the hospital and walked where the 5th Regiment was, right outside the city of Santiago. I did my best to care for the sick I did not wear the Red Cross badge on my sleeve, for it did not matter, as the Spanlards did not respect it. In the latter part of the battle an immense shell burst right in front of me, It hurled the earth against my breast, which inred me and threw me for a considerable distance. was not rendered unconscious, but knew I would no further use during the battle, and when saw others fall about me I decided that the best hing would be to try to reach the hospital.

SPANIARDS FIRE ON THE WOUNDED. There was only one ambulance on the shore battle, and army wagons without prings had to be called into use to bring the langerous of the wounded back to camp. The ride over the hard roads in rough wagons was awful Those unable to get into the wagons started to rawl back to the hospital at Siboney. It was, as I said, eight miles distant, and the men had to go through jungles on their hands and knees. was greating all the way, and blood was every to be seen. The Spaniards did not relax their firing, but kept it up on us, sharpshooter trees trying to pick off the wounded. Had they known that we were wounded I believe they would have killed us all, but to give the impression that we were all in fighting condition I took the rifle of one of the men who fell and fired it. I shot from one place, then would drag myself about a hundred yards in another direction, fire the rifle again, and then go in a third direction, to give the appearance that men in the lines were able to shoot from all directions. It took us all the night of the lst and until the middle of the next day to reach he hospital. The sufferings of the wounded were hose infured not as severely as the others tried to

VULTURES HOVER OVER THEM.

'After the battle was over the scenes could not ame exhausted after going a few miles and fell on the ground. Then vultures could be see soaring in the air above them, in a burry to get n whose strength gave out, but instead they lay down on the ground, and with their pistole the vultures away from their comrades untithe latter were picked up and hurrled out of dan-

newspaper men in and about Sautiage covered themselves with glory. They helped wounded solders carried them to the hospitals, and when the soldiers were unable to leave their place in line brought food and provisions to them. They were constantly in danger, but did not mind it, and were always ready and willing to do anything they were asked. to be able to Join my regiment without delay. The

CHASED BY THE SCORPION.

"We left Sthoney on the transport Cherokee for Tampa. We were instructed not to carry lights, as re was a report that Spanish vessels were about, and our failure to carry lights nearly cost us dearly for we had two exciting encounters with two of our ewn auxiliary cruisers. Shortly after leaving Sthoney we saw what we thought was a Spanish gunboat. The Cherokee put on steam, but th stranger began to fire shots at us. The first and second we put no attention to, but when solid shot came, then we hove to. The wounded were between decks, and when they learned that we were the property of the straightful that we were the straightful that we amproped Spanish vessel they he wounded were learned that we were d Spanish vessel they

BRAVERY OF OFFICERS. "Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, of the 9th Infantry,

displayed remarkable bravery in the battle before Santiago. At all times he was in the front, cheering on the men, and he was always at the head of thre when an advance was made. It was renarkable that he was not killed, so thickly did he bullets fall around him.

General Kent was also always in the thick of the fight. A though his place was in the rear, he was never there, and was always at the front of the

line captain Lee, the British military attaché, who was present at the battle, was as brave as a lion. While the attachés of other nations were in the rear, he was on the firing line, notebook in band. When the order was given to charge over an open

NO RESPECT FOR THE RED CROSS. "The red cross simply made a target for the Smanish riflemen, who didn't respect the emblem. At the beginning of the battle the Spanish lines were about one thousand yards ahead of our advanced platoens. Positions in the rear were really more perilous than at the front, because of the high firing of the Spaniarus. We were advised to put our field hospitals as near the front as pos-

Although the Rev. Mr. Galloupe hopes to go back to his regiment, it is not believed that he will be able to do so, for his injuries will confine him induous for some time. He may be permanently disabled. He is one of the most popular preachers in Newark, and has a wide reputation as an orator.



for his daughter's hand in marthinks of one thing equally as important as the young man's mor ais, social and business standing and

When a

intelligence. A young man who suffers from ill-health has no right to marry until his health is restored. To do so is to commit a crime against the human race. While all diseases may not be directly inherited, the constitutional tendency to acquire them is inherited. is inherited. If a man is a consumptive, the chances are

is inherited. If a man is a consumptive, the chances are that his children will have weak, undersized lungs, and a predisposition to acquire the same disease.

The young man who suffers from bronchitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood or any disease of the air-passages which, if neglected leads up to consumption, may take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with almost absolute assurance of recovery. It cures est per cent, of all cases when taken in time. It soothes and heals the delicate and sensitive tissues of the air-passages and lungs, checks the cough, facilitates expectoration, drives out all impurities and disease germs from the tainted blood and builds new disease germs from the tainted blood and builds new

disease germs from the tainted blood and builds new and healthy tissues.

Mr. John G. Born, of 4020 Liberty Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "Some thirty months ago I said to my wife.' I don't want to keep anything from you. I must tell you I am in the last stage of consumption.' In December 1856 I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I could then only speak in whispers. I have taken thirteen bottles and can say with truth I am greatly benefited. People are surprised to hear me speak. I can halloo, and my voice has not been as good in eight years. My stomach was never in better condition. Pormerly I could not cat without suffering very much immediately after, but now I can eat anything."

NURSES AND SUPPLIES TO GEN-ERAL SHAFTER.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL TO SEND DOCTORS.

Washington, July 16.-War Department officials are paying great attention to the adoption of strict measures for the protection of our troops from yellow fever and from low tropical fevers. The Department has decided to remove the troops at Santiago at the earliest possible moment to the country in the rear. Adjutant-General Corbin said to-day that within five miles of Santiago proper the conditions were as nearly ideal as obtainable in the tropics for stamping out the fever; high hills insured welldrained camps, a most important element in the preservation of health; the water supply coming from the mountains was pure and abundant, and fresh sea breezes prevailed.

While the main body of troops is to be transferred back to these hills until they are needed for service elsewhere or are returned to the United States, some troops necessarily will be placed either in the town itself or in camps commanding the place, in order to protect the inhabitants. It is believed that the two regiments of immunes already on their way to Santiago will be assigned to that duty. This will be a severe test of the principle involved in the formation of the immune regiments, for it is suspected that many of the alleged immunes are merely persons who have spent only a few weeks in the tropics under conditions that never brought them into direct exposure to yellow fever.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the Army, left here to-day for a visit of several days to New-York. The medical corps at Santiago is to be reinforced by additional immune doctors and nurses, and a large consignment of supplies, which are specially needed in the present circumstances, are to be rushed to General Shafter at once. For this purpose it has been arranged to send a ship from New-York City, probably the Resolute. It is hoped she will leave New York by Monday or Tuesday.

THE CONDITIONS ON THE HARVARD.

The press reports of terrible conditions existing on the steamer Harvard as she entered Portsmouth Harbor yesterday have given rise to the keenest apprehension in the Navy Department. It is hoped that the guarded statements given out by the local physicians as to the character of the fevers prevalent on the boat among the Spanish prisoners will be borne out by a more careful diagnosis. Meanwhile every effort will be made to prevent anything like the spread of contagion, if there should be any on the Harvard, and the medical authorities here are satisfied of their ability to rapidly stamp out the fevers. They declare that even if it should be established that yellow fever exists among the Spanish prisoners there is no possible danger of the spread of the disease in the climate of the New-England coast.

TO SAIL ON THE RESOLUTE TO-DAY. MAJOR SUMMER AND TWENTY FIVE IMMUNES FROM TENNESSEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE SANTIAGO HOSPITAL At the Quartermaster's Department in the Army

Building it was said yeaterday that a contract for fifty bread ovens had been awarded to G. S. Blodgett, of Rutland, Vt. The price is to se \$157 To Hirschman Brothers & Co. contracts for 50,000 skyblue trousers at \$2.25 each and 10,000 pairs of mounting trousers at \$2.80 each awarded. C. Kenyon & Co. received the contract for 25,000 blouses at \$2.89 each. Lieutenant-Colonel J Morris Brown, of the New York Medical Supply Depot, received a telegram yesterday from the Surgeon-General of the Army

at Washington, instructing him to secure without delay equipments for a hospital to contain thousand beds. The hospital is to be established Santiago. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown has al ready forwarded five hundred cots by the Berliu. which started for the front on Friday. He expects to forward fifteen hundred more on the Resolute. which is scheduled to start to-morrow. Thomas O. D. Summer, surgeon of the 2d Ten nessee Volunteers, will travel on the Resolute, with twenty-five yellow fever immunes. They will have of the fever patients in the Santiago hoscharge pital. Major Summer has been stationed at Camp Alger. He is an authority on all contagious dis-eases, and the author of a book on yellow fever. He gave valuable aid during the epidemic at Mem-

phis in 1878 Major Sumi mer was a member of the National years ago to make a study of yellow fever. Commission visited Memphis, Mobile, New-Orleans, Commission visited Memphis, Mobile, New-Orleans, Central America and Cuba and gathered much valuable information as to the disease and its treatment. The Major is confident that if yellow fever is treated properly it can be entirely stamped out. He said: "There is a great advantage in treating the fever in the place where it was constructed, and if I had a dozen boys suffering with the fever at Santiago I would not have them moved from that place. The type of yellow fever that one gets in Cuba amounts to very little, It is of the midest type, and I would much rather have the fever than have camp dysentery. There are three stages of the fever of four days each. First there are the four days in which the patient either recovers or dies. There is no better place to treat the disease than a camp hospital. There the patient can be enforced. The patients are in tents, and necessary booths can be built, thus insuring a good draught of air, which it absolutely necessary.

"When attacked by the fever the sufferer should be put in a hot mustard bath and allowed to sweat. He should then be placed on a wire cot and covered with blankets. Alcohol lamps should be placed under the cot and the patients are linearing. The first symptoms are chills, headache and a feeling as though the bones were bursting. The other symptoms vary with the patients. The system must be toned up if run down.

"If a man who is suffering with the fever were to say to me. "Sit, I am feeling better and will soon be well," I should go out and order that man's coffin, for paralysis of the nerve centres had set in. Acetare of ammonia, waternelon-seed and orange-leaf tea are used in the treatment of yellow fever."

Major Summer will be accompanied on the Resoulted by twenty, six members of the 2d Tenessee. Central America and Cuba and gathered much

orange-leaf tea are used in the treatment of yellow fever."

Major Summer will be accompanied on the Resolute by twenty-six members of the 2d Tennessee Volunteers, all immunes. Six of the men are trained yellow fever nurses. The sergeant in charge of the men is a son of General Langstaff, who was the chairman of the Relief Committee at Memphis during the epidemic there. The party will go to Santiago to work under the orders of the General commanding the Army, Drs. Augustine Maria Fernandez de Yoarra and William Dolz.

INVESTIGATING FLORIDA CAMPS.

Washington, July 16.-The officials of the War Department are making inquiries into the sanitary condition of the military camps in Florida with a view to the removal of the troops to more healthy places if it is found advisable to do so. In view of the reported appearance of suspicious cases of fever among the troops at Tamps, the Secretary of War has instructed General Coppinger, in command of that military district, to make a full report of the sanitary conditions there. In case of necessity the troops will be immediately transferred to Chickamauga or some other camp in a more northern latitude, probably Newport News, Va. According to a report just received at the War Department from Major-General Lee, commanding the troops at Jacksonville, there is no occasion for any change from a sanitary point of view. He says that the camp at Jacksonville is in excellent condition, with plenty of water and all the requisites for a camp.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN THIS COUNTRY. Wasnington, July 16 .- Surgeon-General Wy-

man, of the Marine Hospital Service, says there is not a single case of yellow fever in this country, so far as he knows, and no preparations are being made to receive yellow fever patients. It is his understanding that Secretary Alger soon will order the two companies of soldiers now at Tortugas, off the Florida coast, to some other point, and that CONVERTED FERRYBOAT OFF FOR CCBL place then will revert to the Marine Hospital Service, in whose custody it was before the war broke out.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 18 .- Dr. W. C. Douglas, of Ithaca, has received telegraphic instructions from urgeon-General Sternberg to proceed to Santiago and take charge of the yellow-fever hospital there. The doctor is an immune, and has had extended experience in fighting the disease. He leaves for

TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE HOSPITAL



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Little Girls' Dresses, fine quality striped perceived in the striped perceived and insertion; ruffle of roldery over the shoulder neck and sleeves rimmed; very full skirt, with deep hem; 4 to

Gingham Aprons, fine check, pink or blue, down oke, very full skirt; nick, sleeves and pockets 75c.

Babies' Short Dresses, fine white nainsook of tucks, with row of insertion, shoulder ruffles bloodery; neck and sleeves nairhed with neat case; 6 mos. to 2 yrs.,

Bables' First Shoes, buttoned, soft kid soles, back the and all the fancy colors,

n Bonnets for the country; made of fine and white or blue and white check, corded pick and waite and rushed; I to 4 yrs...

Strong. Durable Hose for boys, ribbe

Wading Drawers, a protection for clot playing on the beach; made of pratty blue a weight rubber; cut very full to allow skirts t tuck in easily; 2 to 9 yrs.,

Safety Swings, made of heavy sail cloth, 75c, spended by six strong cords.

Boys' Pajamettes of light weight twilled attended to the Boys' Pajamettes of light weight twill be attended to the Boys' Pajamettes of light weight twill be attended to the Boys' Pajamettes of light weight twill be attended to the Boys' Pajamettes of light weight twill be attended to the Boys' Pajamettes of light weight twill be attended to the Boys' Pajamettes of light weight twill be attended to the Boys' Pajamettes of light weight twill be attended to the Boys' Pajamettes of light weight twill be attended to the Boys' Pajamettes of light weight twill be a white grounds, fancy stripes; a cool garment wear and early morning romping, for boys or girls; tizes 2 to 8 yrs. Girls' Fine Shirt Waists at reduced 75c.

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Our semi-annual Remnant sale is still on. Suits to order, formerly \$16.00 to \$30,00, now \$14.00. Trousers, formerly \$6.00 to \$8.00, now \$4.00.

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For the cure of INSTITUTE ALCOHOLISM, MORPHINISM, and all other dru addictions, and for NEURASTHENIA by the OPPES-HEIMER TREATMENT. Endorsed by leading paya-cians. For testimonials and references, address, call of

New-York to-night, and sails for Santiago on the Cynthia, which is to leave there Monday, having been fitted up as a hospital ship.

131 WEST 45TH ST., NEW YORK.

NO FEAR OF IT HERE. HOW DE. DOLY WOULD TREAT CASES BROUGET TO THIS PORT.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port New-York, was seen by a Tribune reporter at his office, at Quarantine, yesterday afternoon in reference to the question of the possible introduction of yellow fever near the city from soldiers returning from Santiago. Dr. Doty was reassuring on this matter, and said that there was nothing to feat. Should any yellow fever cases come into the har-hor they could be cared for on one or other of the slands in the Lower Bay, where the ch patients were isolated when that disease broke cut

Dr. Doty said that if the disease should break

t few years ago.

out on board any vessel from Cuba the doctors on the ships would undoubtedly isolate the victims, and there would be little danger of the other addiers becoming infected. In his opinion it would be much better to bring yellow fever victims to the port than to keep them. South in cities included in the yellow fever belt, because this climate and the port's facilities would make short work of the disease. Dr. Doty said that Hoffman Island could accommodate from two thousand to three thousand soldiers, and it would be his plan, should fever patients be brought here, to put them on Swipburne Island, while their companions would main on Hoffman Island, to see whether any more cases would break out. Dr. Doty said that he had apparatus on hand for disinfecting purposes which was larger than in any other place in the world. Another reason why fever suspects should brought North, Dr. Doty said, was because of the maximum period of the incubation of yellow fever, which was five days. Troops from Santiago for Florida or other Southern ports would reach there inside of that period, and, although free from the disease, might be compelled to remain in quarantine for five days after arrival to see whether fever would appear. The trip from Santiago to New York would require seven days, which would more than cover the period of incubation. Therefore, if upon arrival of troops here they were found to be free from the disease after a close inspection, there would be no reason why they should be detained to the period of incubation. the ships would undoubtedly isolate the victim

DEATH OF EBEN BREWER.

Washington, July 16.-Eben Brewer, who had charge of all postal arrangements of the United States in Cuba, died near Santiago yesterday, at cording to advices received at the Postoffice Department to-day. The telegram announcing the death of Mr. Brewer came from Lewis Kemper, and is dated Siboney. He said that Mr. Brewer died on the 15th from yellow fever, and requested that his brother in New-York City be informed. He said that he would endeavor to make arrangements to have the body sent to the United States. Post-master-General Smith said to-day that the announcement of Mr. Brewer's death was received with deep regret. Mr. Brewer had the esteem of each on the state of only with deep regret. Mr. Brewer had the esteem every one with whom he came in contact, not only because of his ability in disposing of postal afair, but on account of his many estimable persons

Eric. Penn., July 16.-Eben Brewer, who died of Thursday near Santiago de Cuba, lived for many years in this city. He was a newspaper man, having been Editor of "The Eric Dispatch." Afterward he went to Pittsburg, where he was connected with a newspaper.

Boston, July 18.-The converted ferryboat Gerernor Russell started to-day on her voyage to Cuba, where she will do blockade duty. She has been assigned to the North Atlantic Station, but she will group at the Fernal Research Country of the Personal Country of the Per she will stop at the North Atlantic Station, but she will stop at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to receive her secondary battery, which has been prepared for her there. This will include four pounders and small arms.

She is commanded by Commander H. C. Grant.
U. S. N. with Lieutenant A. E. Thomas, et al. U. S. N. with Lieutenant A. E. Thomas, et al. C. Grant.

Al. K. Dexter, Ensign Hamlin and Passed Engineer Joseph Lawrence and fifty men from the Massachusetts Naval Militia.